Business Nottres.

FESTIVAL HAT.-The introduction of New Paterna in Gentlemen's Draw data for the An and Fastical of Christmas Holldays, has its angle in our firm. The offering for this season (made up of our vandard list and the recorder user quality and prices list announced in our Quarterly for dept. 124 is now ready. In the announcement to our castemers, we deem it proper to exter that every exagernal in and monotreality has been carefully excluded confining ourselves in its production strictly to the acknowledged rules of set.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Ham.

FOR A HOLIDAY HAT, VISIT KNOX.-

a New-Year's Grit, an elegant ent of Furs for your motion; wife, or ledy triend, visit Knox Butle Hat for your pet a fascincting, becoming, elegand Butle Hat for your pet visit Knox. so Umbrella, Walking stick, Opera Hat, Traveling Cap,

"Why !"
"Because he sells cheap; because he is an honorable and up-right dealer; because he can, and will, supply your wants to your entire satisfaction."
"Enough. Where is he !!"
"At No. 12 Fulton et. and No. 513 Broadway."

TO THE PUBLIC. - You are invited to call and examine a new and original model of a Gentleman's Oracs Har, for the Heliday and Winter season, introduced this day, by Grain,

December 20, 1854. No. 214 Broadway. UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

GENTLEMEN'S PURNISHING GOODS

An extensive and apperior variety of the above Goods, at the lowest prices for which they can be purchased in this country, owill be found at the well-known Importing and Manufacturing Establishment of

Patablishment of Union Adams, No. 591 Broadway,
(Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.) No. Fork.

No. 379 Broadway.
GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURCHASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETRASON & HUMPHER WIll now sell off their stock of Carpets, &c., at the lowest prices.

No. 379 BROADWAY corner of White-st.

to purchase rich and cheap Day Goods!—Those who wish
the extensive stock of E. H. Lika maxTex. No. 311 droadway. By referring to his advertisement in another column
res will see he is selling Goods cheaper than any other estabinhument in the city. DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!-Those who wish

HOLIDAY PRESENTS-SPECIAL NOTICE. - In Consequence of the recent desirection by fire of the rest of the great Pancy Store of H 8 Rockes, No. 419 Breadway, the antire stock (about 8.9,0.0 worth) of rich and vanishing Girris, unique Toys, recently collected in Europe by Ii. S. Rockes, must be sold under an arrangement with the Finewance Companies. These goods, slightly damaged by smoke and water, will be sold at a great escribe, withrust regard to cost. Those in want of Fancy Goods, Jet Branchez, Perturery, Reticules, Work-Boxes, Music Boxes, Games for old and young, Toys for the children, will find this area opportunity. H. S. ROCKES, Fancy Baraar, No. 449 Broadway. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.

Celebrated Pianos and MELOBEONS, in larger assortments than can be found elsewhere in the United States. Each instrument guaranterd, and sold at extremely low prices, Second-hand Pianos at great barsains. Planos to rent. Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned will dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality Ready-Made CLOTHING, comprising Overceasts, Eusliness Contes, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. at wholessie prices, with a view of resutering the new premises at the old stand, No. 221 Stoadway, on the let of Pebruary next, with an eurice new stock.

WM T JENNINGS. Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS .- A great sacrifice of fich Silks, Cloaks, Satus, Silk Valvers, Meatwos, Paramatas, Plaids, Ledies Cioths Cashueres, Black silks, &c., is constantly geing on at G. M. Soutse's, No. 323 Grand st., corner of Orchard. Ladies purchasing for the Holidays should call

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WM. HALL & SON. Ne 239 Breadway, opposite the Park.

GREAT SALE OF FURS.—Dark Russian Mink
Capes and Cuffs, for \$18 \$25 and \$32. Hudson Bay Sable
nets, for \$40. Stone Marten, and other Furs, at equally low
rates. Grain 314 Breadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

LADIES, come early if you would avoid the
crowd at Harriott's old stand, No 435 Breadway, corner of
Howardet, and supply yourselves with winter Boots and
Brons in every variety, French imported Choos for latics
and gentlemen only \$2, J. C. Harriott, No 435 Breadway.

SILKS! SILKS!!-Just received, and will Cuis Monaino, a large lot of rich Pield Stiks, at 6/, worth 10/. Also superior blank Stiks equally cheap, case fine French Enought County, all colors, at 14/, L. Landskarn, ...
No. 31 Broadway, corner Leonard et.

TO NURSERIES.—SEEDS AND STOCKS.—WM.

I. PRINCE & Co., Flushing. A catalogue of them sent to apclicants who incides stamps. Also their other catalogues if de-

NEW MUSIC.-"To-MORROW! To-MORROW!

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, of an entirely w and compact form, furnished with articles, the size of sixh do not detract from their usefulness, forming an engan d complete appendare to the tollet, and also pseudiarly adapt to the wants of the traveling public. Sauspens, No 7 Astor-ouse, and No. 337 Broadway.

shall issue THIS MORNING THE TEIRUNE California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the deak This Morning. Price 6 cents

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOTE FOR THE HON. BRADFORD R. WOOD FOR LIEUTEMANT-GOVERNOR.—The vote cast for the Hon. Bradford R. Wood, (Independent Anti-Ne-braska,) for Lieut. Governor, is included in the scat-Sering votes in the following table, which we copy from The Albany Atlas :

Atom a me mirany amas .	
Albany 41	Opendags 77
Aliegapy 638	Outario 51
Breome 105	
Cattaraugus 89	Orleans 1i
Cayuga 115	
Chaptangue 453	
Chemung 7	Putnam 1
Cheuango 3	Queens 1!
Clinton 74	Recessiasz 19
Columbia 11	Richmond 4
D-laware 622	
Dutchees 7	Saratoga 145
Erie	*chenectady 1
Essez 40	Schoharie 4
Franklin 26	Schupler 14
Fulton and Hamilton 27	Seneca 25
Genesse 6	Stenben 17
Greene 5	Suffoik 18
Herkimer 55	Sullivan 44
Jederson 214	Tiogs 58
Kings 27	Temptins 24
Lewis 173	Uleter 17
Livingston 28	Washington 217
Madison	
Monree 42	Wayne 199
Montgomery 5	Westchester 24
New York 114	Wyoming 18
Ningara	Yatee 3
Ouelds 286	
	Total8531

To this must be added about 100 mis-spelt ballots, evidently intended for Mr. Wood.

EMMA MOORE.-The disappearance of this lady

EMMA MOORE.—The disappearance of this lady from Rochester has not yet been unraveled. The Union, of Friday evening, 15th inst., says:

"The prosecution of the investigation has not, we are pleased to learn, been abandoned, although it is not, perhaps, conducted with as much haste as it was at first. The citizens' committee, all efficient men, meet daily for conference, though little transpires at their meetings that would interest the public. The Mayor's committee were to have made another and more minute inquiry into the nature of the screams head in North-st. on the night of Miss Moore's disappearance. The appointed meeting for this purpose failed on Monday, and we do not hear that it has yet been held. District Attorney Raymond attends these investigations, and witnesses are regularly examined under oath."

ABOLITION OF POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The public are indebted to Mr. Dorion, of Drummond, for again moving in this matter. The Governor-General, by order in Council, has reduced of Drummond, for again moving in this has reduced the duty on printing paper to a merely nominal sum; and thus the end of the wedge has been inserted, which, when driven home, will put literature of all kinds within the reach of the pooreet. Mr. Dorion, on Tuesday, moved for an address for the free transmission of newspapers and periodicals through the poet; but, at the request of the Postmaster General, moneanted to, withdraw it for the time. The Hon. gentleman, while he declined to say anything decided upon the measure at that moment believed that, after the receus, he would be able to bring down a bill that would be astisfactory to those interested in the matter. Postmaster-General Spence also declared that he was himself favorable to the measure.

[Montreal Transcript.

New York Daily Tribung

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1854. ASVERTISEMENTS for The Stockin Prisume of this week most

CONGRESS, YESTERDAY.

SENATE, Dec. 19 -Mr. Care gave notice of his tention to move the adoption of Mr. Underwood's resolution of last seesion, in regard to Religious Lib-erty for Americans in Europe. Mr. C. spore highly of Napoleon's sentiments in regard to religious liberty. Mr. Brodhead strongly supported the resolu-tion to send relief to Dr. Kane's Expedition. The Iadian Appropriation and Military Academy bills from the House were referred. The Invalid Pension bill was passed, but reconsidered, and portponed for a A Joint Committee of the two Houses, to adju dicate private claims, was proposed is place of the House bill for a Board of Commissioners. Adjourned. House, Dec. 19.—The Naval and Forthestion Ap-

propriation bills were reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and referred. The House then took up business relating to the District of Columbia. On a bill to establish Houses of Refuge or Correction, Mr. Giddings tried to get in an amendment that no person should be imprisoned except for crime or sus-picion, but as this would have prevented the locking up of free negroes and selling them into Slavery to pay their jail fees, the Nebraska majority voted it do ra. There was a long debate on suppressing bank notes of small denomination in the District, but the House did not get to a vote before adjournment.

The weather for two days has been extremely cold, last night especially being a fair specimen of a Labrador winter. There is no snow in this neighborhood, and thus far no ice in the rivers; but two or three such days as yesterday will bridge the Hudson nearly down to the City. The telegraph reports very cold weather at the East

The Whig Primary Meetings for Committeemen for 1855 were fully attended yesterday morning, and resulted in the choice of Progreseive Whige and supporters of Myron H Clark in every Ward in the City but one, (the XIth.) where, it is said. a Silver Gray ticket was elected over the Know Nothings. The provisions of the Whig General Committee, prescribing the qualifications of voters, were very generally enforced by the inspectors appointed by the Ward Committees.

The Board of Aldermen, last night, met for the purpose of appointing Clerks for the new Police and Civil Courts; but some of the members, finding that the new officers would not be of their political stripe, left the room, and the Board adjourned for want of a quorum.

The principal business of importance transacted in the Board of Councilmen last evening was the proposition of Councilman Kennedy, to appropriate the sum of \$10,000 for the relief of the poor during the ensuing winter. Mc. K. in a brief speech, alluded to the prospect of distress smong the laboring classes, arising from want of employment, and the usefulness of the "Associa-"tien for meliorating the condition of the Poor." Last year, the society, he said, had paid out over \$30,000 to the poor, but this year the subscriptions to the fund of the society fell short. In conclusion he offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, directing the Controller to draw his warrant for the sum of \$10,000 in favor of the President of the above mentioned Association; said amount to be appropriated for the purposes of the society.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Alms-House yesterday, a report was read in explanation and answer to the statements of the Commissioners of Emigration, recently published. We print it in another column.

Among our local items of interest this moraing will be found a charge against Edward Connolly of attempting to kill his wife; the trial of Patrick Calleghan, charged with causing the death of George W. Barrett; a case of stabbing at a rum-shop in Ann-st.; the inquest upon John O'Neil, killed at a rum shop in Greenwich-st., and several heavy robberies.

diamonds, was closed yesterday, with a verdict as is shown in the fact that the Reading Railing \$5,000, and imprisonment not more than two years, at the discretion of the Court.

A case of some interest was decided yesterday in the Marine Court. The proprietor of the Kinge County Hotel was arrested, last summer, we believe, by Mayor Wall, of Williamsburgh, and put in prison for keeping his bar-room open for the sale of liquor on Sundays, contrary to law. He brought suit against Mr. Wall in his private capacity, for false imprisonment. After a hearing, the case was dismissed.

THE LAST PLOT OF THE ENEMY.

The Union does not see fit to reply to the queries we addressed to it some days since, respecting the notorious enterprise of which Col. Kinney is to be the chief engineer, in Central America. We are disappointed, for we hoped to learn how the rescinded and exploded Mosquito grants are to be made valid over territory never belonging to the grantor: how the United States are to sanction the violent occupation of the country of three friendly republics; and how we are to plant a colony, and establish a new and independent State in Central America without violasing the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. On none of these points does the organ of the Administration vouchsafe any light; but instead of this. The Union copies conspicuously, from The Boston Post, a tremendous puff of this new humbug, of

Post, a tremendous puff of this new humbug, of which the following is a portion:

"The results of this colooization are plain and in evitable. Commencing at the port of San Juau del Norte, (which the English call Greytown.) and there strengthening itself for expansion, the colony will soon become master of the route to the Pscific, and, with that line for the base of its operations, will stretch southward at least far enough to include the 1sthmus of Panama, and northward, either with or without the consent of the intermediate States, until the whole of North America lying south of the United States shall become part and parcel of this nation."

In this the piratical purposes of the planners of this undertaking are announced with a degree of coolness quite in keeping with the present state of the weather. They tell us that they design first to conquer and annihilate Nicaragua; then to swallow Costa Rica and northern New-Grenada on the one hand, and Honduras, Guatemala, San Salvador and Mexico on the other. With regard to Mexico and the three northern States of Central America, it will be some time before the scheme is ripe, and what is said of them may, for the present, be set down as purely prospective; but there can be no doubt that Nicarsgua is to be struck down, and her route across

the Continent seized by Col. Kinney's fillibusters with the least possible delay. Tais arows!, made in the leading Administration journal of New-England, and repeated with no mark of diseent by The Union, indicates what is the position of the Executive toward this neferious scheme. It also throws a food of light on the ressure why Gen. Parce and Mr. Marcy were induced to cause the bombardment of San Juan. It is noterious that the people of that place were hostile to the managers of the so-called A coeseary Transit Company, and that efforts had been made in vain by the Company to settle the difference so as to bring the town under their control. Now, this Company is managed by the same persons who have got up what is called the Land and Mining Company, under whose auspices Col. Kinney is to undertake his computen, and carry out the mighty projects suggested in the above extract. The two compenies are essentially the same, and as one occupies and embjugates the country. the other becomes relieved from the necessity of sharing the profits of the trausit with the Government of Niceragua, and from accountability to a body of disliked, despised Nicaragusa officials. No doubt the Transit Company's stock will rise to an unprecedented value in the market as soon as it becomes the exclusive and in tependent possessor of the route. This is equally pecessary to the success of the project; and for both, the centrol of San Juan is indispensable. But this could not be obtained so long as the recent inhabitants of the place were there in any number, and accordingly advantage was taken of the Borland affair to destroy their houses and property. This has compelled most of them to leave, which makes room for the new Republic to "commence at San Juan del Norte," strengthen itself for expansion, become mester of the route to the Pacific, and make that line the base of its future operations. In order that all this might be done, that the speculators might make fat profits in Wall-st., and that Col. Kinney might become famous as a modern copy of the ancient conquerors of Central America, San Juan was bembarded and destroyed, and this nation covered with ineffsceable disgrace. This explanation indicated as it is by the articles of The Post and The Union, is the first that has thrown any clear light on the secret motives of that abameful outrage. It is worthily followed up by this scheme to occupy a territory under these worthless and rescinded grants, by violence to overthrow the governments of friendly republies, and of course, asthe conclusion of the whole, to add an indefinite number of slave States to the Union. We denounce the undertaking as a fraud on the people of this country, and a gigantic wrong sgainst neighboring nations with which we are at peace. Let the Press be heard against it.

and let Congress act before it is too late.

We have given the full hospitality of our columps to Mr. Walbridge's speech in reference to the duties on coal, and presume that it has been quite generally perused by our readers, who can judge as to the value of his argument and his policy. His speech seems to contain one striking emission. He tells us much of our cotton mills, furnaces, machine-shops, and steamships, and of the quantity of fuel they consume, but he says nothing of the fact that these factories, furnaces, and ships owe their existence to the power of obtaining chesp fuel that has been furnished by men whom he now desires to place without range of protection. The quantity of coal sent to market this year has been between five and six millions of tups, or more than enough to furnish one freight to every vessel engaged in our foreign and domestic trade, and that quantity could not have been obtained from any other source, even if we had been willing to pay thrice the price we have paid for it. Such beleg the case, it would seem that the community are under some obligation to the people who have furnished them so cheaply

with so much heat and power. That the community has gained largely is certain; but what, on the other hand, has been gained by the men to whom they have been so much indebted? As yet, as we have before had The case of Heilbuth, charged with smuggling occasion to show, little but loss to all concerned, road, Schuylkill Canal, Lebigh Company, merous other great works within and without the coal region, have paid little or nothing to their stockholders. The amount that has been expended in improvements, with a view to the supply of coal, has exceeded a hundred and fifty millions of dollars; and we have heard it esilmated by those who are well informed, at a much higher figure. And the average yield, to those concerned, has fallen, as we believe, cons derably short of common interest. Under these circumstances, the obligation would seem to have been much larger on the side of the coal consum-

ere than on that of the coal producers. But, as we are told, coal is higher than it has been in past years. So is food; so is lumber; so is iron; so is everything we use, and everything that is used by the men who mine coal and those who transport it to market; and it would seem scarcely possible that they should long continue to pay high prices for all the things they consume and accept low ones for what they produce. Carpenters, masons and people of all kinds have been claiming high wages because food was high, and the men who have had houses to build have found the cost fifty per cent, more than in past times; but they do not seem ever to have been disposed to charge the difficulty to account of the master builder, as it is now proposed to do with the master miner of coal.

But, as we are further told, our people are poor and are out of cash, and cannot afford to buy fueland for that reason we wish fuel to be cheap. What, however, is it that has deprived them of employment ! It is not with the repeal of the tariff of 1842, with the consequent influx of goods from stroad that should be made at home, that has closed our factories and our machine dops, and that is driving our people to beggary when they would gladly work, and thereby earn means of supporting their families ! Would not the reenactment of that tariff reopen all our factories. and machine sheps, and set every body again to work and give them the means of buying fuel and food ? In regard to this, none of our readers cap, we think, entertain a doubt. Instead of this, however, Mr. Walbridge calls upon the people who lately have been employed in factories and in the shops of all kinds about our cities, to unite in breaking down the coal men, with a view to try if fuel cannot be supplied at lower rates than are now required to be paid, thus distributing, as he seems to think, more equally, the ruin accomplished by British free trade.

Will the measure proposed, however, produce

the effect? To judge of the fature, we may with advantage look to the past. Has the tariff of 1846 cheapened anything! Is iron any cheaper under low duties than it was under high ones? Certainly not. Is lead any cheaper? On the contrary, it is at double price. Is cost chosper? On the contrary, it is dearer; and so it has teen with most of our commodities that were protected by the tariff of 1842 and that are not protected by that of 1846. Is there, then, any remon for believing that a further step in that direction will ten! to produce cheapuess any more than have those we have already taken? We think not. We not only think, but we know, that protection has invaribly tended to stimulate demestic competition, and to reduce prices, and such, we know, would at this moment be the effeet of readopting the system under which the nation so rapidly receded in the short period from The nation is now suffering under the uncea-

ing drain of gold, a drain that is destined largely to be stimulated by the action of the Reciprocity Tresty, by which it is provided that foreign wheat shall be eaten by our people, and foreign coal consumed by them, where, hitherto, they have consumed domestic wheat and domestic cost. Under there circumstances, is it wise to do anything to augment the drain that now exists? We think not; and yet, such is the inevitable tendency of all the schemes now before Congress, of one at least, of which Mr. Walbridge is the earnest advocate. Should be succeed, the effect, as we believe, will be that of ultimately raising the price of coal, for it will tend to put a stop to all improvements in the mode of production tending to cheapen it. Common sense and honesty look therefore, as we think, in the same direction; and if our representatives permit themselves to be governed by either, instead of seeking to go farther in the direction of British free trade, they will, by retracing their steps and establishing adequate protection for cotton and woolen manufactures, iron men and machinists, enlarge the market for coal, and thus afford every inducement for so increasing the production as to enable our people to obtain both heat and power as cheaply as they did under the tariff of 1842.

THE CITY ADVERTISING. The report of Mr. Controller Flagg upon the bids for the City Advertising, which we published vesterday, shows that in strict accordance with the resolution of the Common Council, the advertising must be given to The Post, Times, San, Staats-Zeitung and Demokrat. Of these journals the last two are published in the German language; they claim together a circulation of 17,900 copies in the City, and propose to receive for the work the sum of \$4,636 40. The aggregate circulation claimed by the other three accepted bidders is 61,182 copies, and the sum they demand is \$20,915 28. The Herald also made proposals, estimating its circulation in the City at 40,004, and offering a cheaper rate than either of the others, but owing, we presume, to some informality in the bid, which is not stated by the Controller, it is not included in the award. The sum to be paid to the five journals to which the award is made is little more than double what the advertising of the past year has cost the City, while the number of copies circulated will be incressed about 150 per cent. under the new system.

It certainly looks like an oversight to admit the German papers to compete for this business on the same terms as those published in the languege of the country. If there had been three more of them, and all had offered lower rates than their competitors, we should have seen the Controller obliged to award them the advertleing, and then only our German fellow-citizens would have enjoyed the pleasure of perusing the advertisements and official reports of the Corporation. We doubt whether there is any necessity for the publication of this interesting matter in German at all; but if it must be done, a single paper is certainly enough. It is quite ridiculous, and out of all proportion, to employ only three journals in the Anglo-Saxon and two in the Teutonic dialect. Besides, why pay them so much more than they ask for the job! No doubt the Stants-Zeitung or Demokrat would gladly do it at the rate of \$1,000 a year, as they have done hitherto, and what is the sense of giving them \$1,600? In this respect, at least, the system seems to require revision before the awards are confirmed.

We long since called the attention of the Common Council to the needlessness of regularly advertising in so many journals as five. It is true the present plan is a great deal better than the old one of biding the advertisements in journals without circulation, but it involves an unnecessary charge upon the treasury. Either one of the three papers which claim a circulation of over 20,000 copies would, we think, be sufficient for every purpose. The City would thus have much greater publicity than ever without any increase f expense, perhaps even with a diminution in that respect, for, if the business were to be given to a single journal, the bids would be much lower than those now offered. This seems to us the best possible arrangement for all parties. People who wish to find the advertisements of the City will know in what paper to look for them, and the fact that they are not published elsewhere will render them, perhaps, somewhat less a bore to the general readers of the journal to whose lot they fall. We suggest, then, that before the contracts are made, the system should be changed, by excluding papers in foreign languages, and advertising in that journal whose regular daily circulation in the City is not less than 20,000 copies, which will do the work at the lowest price per 1,000 copies. In this way the advertisements will be published, and the Municipal Treasury will be subjected to no unnecessary burden in these bard times.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Teachers' Association takes place on the 27th and 28th inst., at Cincinnati. Among the speakers for that occasion are the Rev. H. P. Tappan, D. D., for-

merly New-York, now Chancellor of the University

of Michigan, and Mr. C. M. Cady, of this City. The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, who has been for some days confined to his room by severe illness, is improving, and may be expected to be abroad in a few days. Senator Adams has so far recovered from his late severe attack of illness as to be able to resume

THE ZOUAVES .- The Zouaves are natives of the French provinces of Algiers, disciplined and exer-French officers, and now forming part of the French contingent employed in the Crimes and the siege of Sevastopol. They hold exactly the same relation to the French army that the Sepoys in India do to the regular British troops.

PENNSTLVANIA.-A State Temperance Convent is to be held at Harrisburg, Jan. 17.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1851. The drafts registered in the Treasury Department, Register's Office, for the week ending the 16th inst., amount to the following sums:

Navy, \$182,063 78; Customs, \$58,108 28; Redamption of the Public Debt, \$526,630 43; Quarterly Silaries, \$67,000 00; Treasury, \$164,378 17; Interior, on Land, \$50,007 51; Interior, \$10,762 18; War, \$349,383 39-making a total of \$1,381,400 96.

SUPREME COURT.
Washisotos, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1854.
No. 6. Gray P. Webb, et al vs. Polly Weathershead. Error to Circuit Court, Middle District of Tennessee. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court with cests.

the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 3. Arthurs, Nicholson & Co. vs. Jesse Hart. Error to Circuit Court, Eastern District of Louisissa. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the law, justice, and opinion of the Suprame Court.

No. 2. Pierre Barriboan, et al. vs. Joshus B. Brant. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Missouri, Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the appeal, with costs.

No. 19. Alex. M. Laurence, claimant of ship Hornet, appellant, vs. Charles Mintura. Argument was concluded by Mr. Cutting for appellants.

SELDEN, WITHERS & CO.'S DEED OF TRUST. SELDEN, WITHERS & CO.'S DEED OF TRUST.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1834.

Mesers. Selden, Withers & Co.'s deed of trust, with
their statement of assets, has astonished almost every
body here, and the people and brokers are beying Exchange Bank notes at sixty cents on the dollar, being
a decline of thirty cents since yesterday. More than
two thirds of a million of assets are believed to be

KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION. KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

KINGSTON N Y., Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1854.

A convention of Know-Nothings is in session here to day, with a view of organizing the Order in the County. The attendance is not very large.

ADDRESS OF LORD ELGIN.

QUEEEC, Tue-day, Dec. 18, 1854.
The Provincial Parliament stands adjourned to the

The Provincial Farmanest states a Joint 23d of February.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, Lard Elgin replied to the address of the two Houses; thanking them for the expression of their approbation and regard, and pointed out the great purposes to which self-government might be applied, and hoped their magnificant country would furnish evidence that its people were guided by a liberal and enlightened policy.

WEATHER REPORTS.

WEATHER REPORTS.

ALBAN, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1854.

The thermometer here, at 5 o clock this morning, stood at five degrees below zero. This evening it stands at twelve above.

The employes of the Hudson River Railroad have been engaged to day in staking out a track on the ice, and throwing water over it to strengthen it to enable teams to cross the river. It is supposed they will be able to do so to morrow.

will be able to do so to morrow.

Judge Grant, one of the oldest residents of Oswego, died there on Sunday last, aged 84 years.

The Syrocuse Duily Journal says that Col. Vandenburgh, of that city, is to be Judge Advocate Gen-

CALAIS, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1854-8 A. M. N. W. Weather clear and pleasant. The

nermometer at zero.

EASTPORT, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1854—8 A. M.
The weather beautiful. Wind N. The thermometer

ter about zero.

Bancon, Tucsday, Dec. 19, 1854—8 A. M.

The weather hero is very pleasant, although ex-

tremely cold.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1854.

The thermometer in this city, at 8 o'clock this morning, stood at eight degrees above zero. The weather is very clear.

ARREST FOR HEAVY FORGERIES.

ARREST FOR HEAVY FORGERIES.

PRILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1854.

Augustus Bestay was arrested here to day charged with having committed extensive forgeries in Quebec. He was held to await a requisition under the extradition act. Six hundred dollars in gold and a large quantity of baggage were found with the prisoner at one of the principal hotels.

LAND-WARRANT FORGER CONVICTED. NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 18, 1834.
W. H. Wilder, a lawyer of this city, and a prominent sympathizer with the Cuban fillibusters, has been convicted of forging land-warrants.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

White River Junction. Tuesday, Dec. 19.
The locomotive Claremont, attached to the passenger train, exploded to-day near West Lebanon, N. H.
The engine was blown to atoms, and J. G. Moore, the engineer, and David Warner, the freman, were badly injured. The explosion shook buildings to a distance of half a mile.

CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER.
WATERTOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1854.
Peter Mahon, who was indicted for murdering his
wife in September last, was to-day convicted of manslaughter in the first degree. His sentence will be
pronounced by Judge Hubbard to-morrow.

THE OHIO RIVER.
CINCISNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854.
In the Ohio River there are but three and a half feet of water. The weather is extremely cold.

PROBABLE DISCOVERY OF ONE OF THE
ARCHOS LIFE-BOATS.
Boston Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1854.
The Advertiser, this morning, contradicts the failure of A. S. Peabody, reported yesterday.
From Halifax papers of the 18th, we learn that two men, from Southern Harbor, report having picked up a boat on the 16th sit, while on their way to Little Placentia, Newfoundland, and succeeded in getting her safe to Ram's Island. By their description she must be a life-boat, of iron or zinc, complete in every particular, except an air-tight compartment. She was full of water, with an sah oar lashed in the middle by a painter acting as a drag. (She may prove one of the unfortunate steamer Arctic's boats.
The crew and passengers of the American ship Arcadia, upward of 170 in number, previously reported wrecked at Sable Island, were rescued from drowning by one of Francis's Life Boats, recently presented to this Humano establishment by Mies Dix. The boat, with the life-saving apparatus, manned by the Island crew, had to be rowed twenty miles to the scene of the diesater. Two trips were sufficient to take the people off the wreck.

The new ship King Lear, of two thousand tuns,

The new ship King Lear, of two thousand tuns, cwned by Mesers. Secomb & Taylor, of this city, in being launched this morning, before she could be stopped, went over and through the Navy Yard wall, where she now lies with two steamboats trying to get her off.

XXXIIID. CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1854. A message was received from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State of the correspondence with our Minister at Constantinople.

Mr. ROCKWELL presented a petition from David Sears, Abbott Lawrence, and others, asking an appropriation for the Massachusetts Humane Society, on behalf of shipwrecked mariners on the Eastern Coast.

Mr. FISH presented a petition from merchants of New-York, praying for aid to the expedition to the

New-York, praying for aid to the expedition to the Northern Seas, in search of Dr. Kane.

Mr. CASS gave notice, that on a future day he should move that the Senate adopt Mr. Underwood's resolution, and call the attention of the President thereto. He eulogized Napoleon for his sentiments in reference to religious liberty, and read the following reply to the representatives of Consistories bodies of his Empire, who were present at the Coronation:

ies of his Empire, who were present at the Coronation:

"I see, with pleasure, assembled here, the pas'ers of the
Reformed Church of France, and I embrace with arder, the
opportunity of testifying to them how highly I have been satisfied with the reports that have reached me of the fidelity and
sood conduct of the pastors and cliticates of the different Protestant communities. I desire them to understand that it is my
firm intention to maintain the freedom of religious worstip.
The empire of the law ends where the undefined empire of
conscience begins. Neither the law nor the sowreign can do
anything against this freedom. Such are my principles, and
those of nature, and if any one of my race, who may succeed
me, should forget the each I have taken, and deceived by the
promptings of a false conscience, violate it, I devote him to
public ceasure, and authorize you to give him the name of
Nero."

hir. Underwood's resolutions were submitted at the
last seesion, and were declaratory of the rights of

last session, and were declaratory of the rights of Americans to religious liberty in Europe. The cor-respondence with the Minister to Constantinople wa

relative to the arrest and imprisonment of the Rev. Jones King, an American citizen cesting in Greece
Mr BRODHEAD made an eloquent appeal in bahalf of his resolution, for sending a steamer to the
Arctic sees in earch of Dr. Kane, and it was passed.
Mr PE-ITIT made a report from two Judiciary
Committee, that the House bill concerning United
States lands in Cincinnati pass. It was agraed to, and

the bill passed.

Mr. ERODHEAD reported a bill in favor of the claims of Gen. John E. Wool, and recommended its

passage. Passed.
Mr. BRODHEAD moved that so much of the P. conf. Mr. BRODHEAD moved that so much of the P, refident's Message as relived to as all matters be refrared to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Agreet to A that making appropriations for the Indian Dypartment, and another for the support of the Miliary. Academy, came from the House and were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Is valid Persion bill was considered and passed, but at the request of Mr. Fessenden was reconsidered, and postponed until to morrow.

Mr. BROWN proposed a Joint Committee of the two Houses on the a justment of private claims, as a substitute for the bill for a Board of Commissioners on thet subject which was specially referred years on the subject, which was specially referred years on the subject, which was specially referred years.

rs on that subject, which was specially referred yes Mr. BRODHEAD asked the Senate to allow the petition and memorial for Judiciary reform to the Da-trict of Columbia to be withdrawn for presentation

in the House.

Mr. BADGER suggested that the request was an-usual, and it was decided it should be postponed to te-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1854.

Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee of Wars and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Navel service for the year ending Jane 30, 1856.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the same Committee, reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, and the repair of barroks and quarters, for a like period.

Both bills were referred to the Committee of the Woole.

Both bills were referred to the Committee of the Woole.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

Several bills were considered and laid saide, to be reported to the House, including the one giving additional powers to the Corporation of Washington for the election of all officers not now elective, and to establish Houses of Rafuge, or Correction, and Police and Municipal Courts, &c.

While this was under consideration,
Mr. GIDDINGS off-red an amendment that no person shall be imprisoned unless charged with some crime or offense.

The Chabman, Mr. PHELPS, said the amendment was in order.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) appealed from the decision of the Casir, remarking that the House, in this bill, could not control the Judiciary of the District of

Columbia.

Mr. GIDDINGS said the bill provides for an effi-

Mr. GIDDINGS said the bill provides for an efficient police force for the maintenance of order, and for the protection of persons and property. If anything was more appropriate than his amendment to secure this end, he was unable to see it. The question was then taken, and the decision of the Chair sustained, by a vote of 33 against 60.

Mr. GIDDINGS said there was a law in existence providing for the imprisonment of free men of color found in this District. Men thus arrosted are sold into perpetual bondage to pay juli fees. His object was to ret aside every law which involves in Slavery men now free. All he asked was a definite expression by the House.

by the House.

Mr. HAMILTON was opposed to the amendment.

It had nothing to do with the bill. He hoped, how-It had nothing to do with the bill. He hoped, however, a vote would now be taken on it.

Tellers were then appointed.

A voice—Let the Abolitionists go through.

Mr. GIDDINGS—And let the slaveholders stay

ack. [Laughter.] The amendment was rejected—ayes 35; noes not counted.

The Senate bill, to suppress the circulation of small notes as currency in the District, being under coa-

notes as currency in the District, being under consideration.

Mr. McMULLEN presented a remembrance from R. W. Latham, E.q., and other citizens, against the bill, and asking for the passage of a free banking law. He said he was opposed to such a circulation anywhere, but doubted the policy of the passage of the bill at this time, owing to the embarrassod insaccial conditions of the country. Virgima has a smallnote law, and he knew it could not be enforced.

Mr. CASKIE said that in his town (Richmond) the law acted like a charm. The worthless small notes had been banished from their midst. And there was plenty of gold and silver for ordinary business transactions.

Mr. HAMILTON testified in a like way with re-

Mr. HAMILTON testified in a like way with regard to the Maryland small-note law.

Mr. FLORENCE said the Small Note law had precisely the same effect in Pennsylvania as in Mr. Cashie's district, Virginia. Specie had there takes the place of rage. He remarked, the remonstrance presented by Mr. McMultan was signed by R. W. Lathan, who had become notorious through the failure of the Exchange Back, with which he had been connected. He desired to protect the working men from eases sustained by "shin plaster" issues; for, on the protect classes, and disasters universally fall.

Mr. LETCHER said he was opposed to "shin-"plaster" blisters, and almost every other species of plaster, and, especially shinplasters. The times are certainly out of joint, but it did not occur to him he would find his colleague (Mr. McMullen) is favor of small notes; nor did he expect him to come in with a ceed memorial, dated in Januacy, 1853. The thing had kept a respectable while, whate the managers who drew it had gone with all things perishable. It is headed by R. W. Latham, and he imagined his friends had a defunct institution known as the Exchange Bank. Owing to that institution having commenced the issue of small notes, Virginia less phriven to the necessity of banishing them from its borders.

Mr. McMULLEN explained. The bull way prepared during last session. It was then the remonstrance was banded by him for presentation to the

Mr. McMULLEN explained. The bull was prepared during last session. It was then the remonstrance was banded by him for presentation to the
House. He had not changed his views with regard
to the impropriety of the circulation of small notes,
but doubted the policy of passing this bill now.

Mr. LETCHER resumed by asking his colleague if
this remonstrance had been gotten up now, would he
have seen the same signatures to it? Would mea
now be found induring the conduct of the defunct
institution?

Mr. McMULLEN-Does my colleague mean to say

I indorse the remons rance?

Mr. LEFCHER-I say that they who seat the remonatrance here a year since would not now sign it.

Mr. McMULLEN replied he was charged with the presentation of the paper, and thought it was his duty to present it, without committing himself to its con-

nts.
Mr. LETCHER asked why his colleague looks at the date; the very fact that no remonstrance has now been sent in, shows the people of the District have borne as long as they could the evils of that institubeen sent in, shows the people of the District have borne as long as they could the evils of that institution. Such issues ought to be put down, as they operate as fraud on that portion of the community least able to bear the losses. The small note law of Virginia is in force this very day.

Mr. HAMILTON suggested that as but three days were assigned to the business pertaining to the District of Columbia, that gentlemen should proceed without the processory discussion.

without unnecessary discussion.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) argued in favor of an entire Mr. CUMMING thought that would be absurd, as

Mr. CUMMING thought that would be absurd, as it would distract the entire business of the country.

Mr. SKELTON agreed with Mr. Jones, and expressed his views regarding the evils of paper money.

Mr. BAYLY (Va.) gave notice that on the 16th of January he would make an effort retake up the French Spoliation bill. He mentioned this, he said, that no one would be taken by surprise.

Mr. TAYLOR (Ohio) attributed the evils of paper money in the District of Columbia to the neglect of Congress to re-charter the Banks.

The Committee rose without disposing of any of the bills which had been considered. The House then acjourned.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA -- MOSSIS. Posse & Murphy, of the Fulton Iron Works, are busily engaged upon the machinery of the steam-frigate Niagara. Some portions of it are already finished, and they are preparing detailed drawings and patterns for

A Long Passage.-The ship Horatio, Captain Crocker, arrived at this port to-day, after a passage f 162 days from Shanghai. She brought a cargo of cas and silks.

A TRACE OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW .- A recent number of The Belfast (Ireland) Northern Whig contains the following, which is, probably, one of the few traces that will ever be found of the lost steamship City of Glasgow: The Wheck of the Ship Joseph Walker -Sink-

THE WRECK OF THE SHIP JOSEPH WALKER —SINKING OF ONE OF THE VESSELS EMPLOYED TO RAISE HER.
ERON THE BOTTOM OF THE EAST RIVER —Captaia
Lewis, the venerable wreckmaster, who has been ondeavoring to raise the hull of the ship Joseph Walker,
which lies sunk in the East River, near Rousevelt-st,
had his operations completely and suddenly suspended
yesterday by the sinking of one of his vessels.

The brig Mayflower, an old craft, had been floated
over the sign of the wreck, and held up nearly one-